

Message Text

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01 HONG K 01195 01 OF 02 241144Z
ACTION EA-12

INFO OCT-01 EB-08 ISO-00 AGRE-00 SS-15 NSC-05 AID-05
CIAE-00 COME-00 FRB-01 INR-07 NSAE-00 USIA-15
TRSE-00 XMB-04 OPIC-06 SP-02 LAB-04 SIL-01 OMB-01
PA-02 PRS-01 /090 W
-----117228 241212Z /10

R 240806Z JAN 78
FM AMCONSUL HONG KONG
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8748

UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 2 HONG KONG 1195

PASS USDA/FAS WASHDC
FROM: AGRICULTURAL OFFICER
CODE 24AL. REPORT NO. HK-8004

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: EAGR
SUBJECT: CHINA: NEW PUSH FOR FARM MECHANIZATION

SUMMARY. THE THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FARM MECHANIZATION
CONVENED IN PEKING ON JANUARY 4, 1978, WITH THE FIRM SUPPORT OF
HUA KUO-FENG WHO HAS BEEN CLOSELY IDENTIFIED WITH RURAL MECHANIZATION
SINCE AT LEAST 1971. THE CONFERENCE RE-AFFIRMED MAO'S 1955 GOAL THAT
AGRICULTURE BE "BASICALLY MECHANIZED" BY 1980 AND MORE THAN 70
PERCENT OF THE MAJOR OPERATIONS IN FARMING, FORESTRY, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY, FISHERY, AND SIDELINE OCCUPATIONS ARE TO BE MECHANIZED
BY THAT DATE. BOTH THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WILL PRODUCE
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, BUT THE EMPHASIS WILL BE ON LOCAL INDUSTRIES,
SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED EQUIPMENT AND THE COMMUNES WILL PURCHASE WITH
THEIR OWN FUNDS WITH SOME ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE. MOST OF THE
EQUIPMENT WILL BE DESIGNED TO INCREASE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY DURING
THE PEAK SEASONS FOR FARMING ACTIVITIES. CROP OUTPUT CAN AND
SHOULD INCREASE BUT THE SPREAD OF MECHANIZATION IS LIMITED BY A
NUMBER OF OBSTACLES INHERIT IN THE CHINESE SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.
END SUMMARY.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 HONG K 01195 01 OF 02 241144Z

1. PEKING IS ONCE AGAIN PUSHING FARM MECHANIZATION AS A PANACEA
TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT. MAO'S BLUE-PRING FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE CALLED FOR FIRST THE COLLECTIVIZATION
OF AGRICULTURE FOLLOWED LATER BY FARM MECHANIZATION. THE PARTY
ELITE -- FOR EXAMPLE, MAO IN 1955, 1958, AND 1966; LI FU-CHUN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION, IN 1960; CHOU EN-LAI
AND HUA KUO-FENG IN 1975; AND HUA KUO-FENG AND VICE PREMIER

CHAN YUNG-KWEI IN 1977 AND 1978 -- HAVE ADVOCATED MECHANIZATION AND THREE NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON FARM MECHANIZATION HAVE BEEN CALLED, THE MOST RECENT OF WHICH CONVENED ON JANUARY 4, 1978. REPORTS OF THIS CONFERENCE TOGETHER WITH SUPPORTING EDITORIALS AND PRESS COMMENTS HAVE MADE AVAILABLE IMPORTANT NEW INFORMATION AND ALSO CLARIFIED A NUMBER OF FACETS OF THE MECHANIZATION PROGRAM, INCLUDING:

- THE OFFICE OF THE LEADING GROUP IN CHARGE OF MECHANIZATION -- DIRECTLY UNDER THE STATE COUNCIL -- IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OVERALL PLANNING, NATIONAL DIRECTION, AND INTER-REGIONAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION OF THE FARM MECHANIZATION PROGRAM. THE LEADERSHIP TEAM IN CHARGE OF FARM MECHANIZATION IS THE PROVINCIAL COUNTERPART (NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA), DECEMBER 30, 1977, AND JANUARY 4, 1978).
- VICE PREMIER YU CHIU IS BELIEVED TO BE THE MEMBER OF THE STATE COUNCIL ADMINISTERING THE LEADERSHIP GROUP, NOT ONLY BECAUSE HE PRESIDED OVER THE THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FARM MECHANIZATION BUT ALSO BECAUSE HE IS MAO'S CHOICE FOR THE JOB (MAO'S LETTER OF MARCH 1966).
- IN HIS OPENING SPEECH BEFORE THE THIRD MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE, CHEN YUNG-KWEI, A VICE PREMIER AND FORMER LEADER OF THE TACHAI PRODUCTION BRIGADE, CATEGORICALLY REFERRED TO FARM MECHANIZATION AS A MEANS TO ACCUMULATE CAPITAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

COMMENT: THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT FARM MECHANIZATION UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 03 HONG K 01195 01 OF 02 241144Z

HAS BEEN LINKED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

- BOTH CHEN'S SPEECH AND THE NCNA ARTICLE OF DECEMBER 30, 1977, DISCLOSED THAT THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FARM MECHANIZATION WAS CONVENED, ON MAO'S INSTRUCTION, IN HUPEH IN JULY 1966, AND THAT THE SECOND WAS HELD IN 1971, NEITHER OF WHICH WAS REPORTED IN THE PRESS. HUA KUO-FENG PRESIDED OVER THE 1971 CONFERENCE. CHEN ADMITTED THAT THE TARGETS SET AT THE WHO EARLIER CONFERENCES HAD NOT BEEN FULFILLED.

COMMENT: HUA PRESIDED OVER BOTH THE SECOND MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE AND THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHAI. THIS MAY EXPLAIN THE LINKING OF MECHANIZATION WITH TACHAI. APPARENTLY, FARM MECHANIZATION BECAME HUA'S "BABY" AS EARLY AS 1971.

- THE TARGETS OF THE FIRST TWO MECHANIZATION CONFERENCES ARE UNKNOWN; HOWEVER, THE TARGET OF THIRD CONFERENCE WAS KNOWN BEFORE THE CONFERENCE CONVENED. "BASIC MECHANIZATION" OF MORE THAN 70 PERCENT OF THE MAJOR OPERATIONS IN FARMING, FORESTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERY, AND SIDELINE OCCUPATIONS ARE TO BE MECHANIZED BY 1980. PAST PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE EXISTING TOOLS AND TO PRODUCE SEMI-MECHANIZED IMPLEMENTS WILL CONTINUE. FARM MECHINERY WILL BE MANUFACTURED BY

THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITH THE LOCAL INDUSTRY AS THE MAINSTAY. BIG, MEDIUM AND SMALL AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT WILL BE PRODUCED WITH THE STRESS ON THE MEDIUM AND SMALL ONES. THE COMMUNES, PRODUCTION BRIGADES AND TEAMS WILL PURCHASE MEACHINERY WITH THEIR OWN FUNDS WITH SOME ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE. ("CHINA IN DEVELOPMENT," CHINA COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, PEKING, MAY 1977.)

COMMENT: MAO FIRST DIRECTED IN 1955 THAT CHINA'S AGRI-CULTURE BE BASICALLY MECHANIZED IN 25 YEARS, THUS FIXING THE TARGET DATE AS 1980. MAO'S SUCCESSORS IN RE-AFFIRM-ING 1980 AS THE TARGET DATE HAVE LEFT THEMSELVES NO ROOM TO MANEUVER EXCEPT OVER THE INTERPRETATION OR DEFINITION OF "BASIC MECHANIZATION." MAO DID NOT CLEARLY DEFINE

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 04 HONG K 01195 01 OF 02 241144Z

THE MEANING OF "BASIC MECHANIZATION" AT THAT TIME, POSSIBLY BECAUSE HE DID NOT GRASP THE BREADTH AND SCOPE OF A MECHANIZATION PROGRAM. SINCE 1955, "BASIC MECHANIZATION" HAS BECOME A GENERAL SLOGAN, INCLUDING SUCH THINGS AS CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, WATER PUMPS, FARM TOOLS AND MACHIN-ERY AND SPRAYERS. CLEARLY, THE CURRENT LEADERSHIP IS NOT THINKING OF MECHANIZATION AS DEFINED IN THE WEST. SOME LARGE TRACTORS, PLOWS, AND COMBINES WILL BE ADDED TO THE INVENTORY, BUT COMPARATIVELY SMALL, SEMI-MECHANIZED AND MECHANIZED TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT DESIGNED TO INCREASE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY DURING THE PEAK SEASONS FOR FARMING ACTIVITIES WILL MAKE UP THE BULK MECHANIZATION EFFORT, AT LEAST THROUGH 1980.

SHOESMITH

UNCLASSIFIED

NNN

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01 HONG K 01195 02 OF 02 241206Z
ACTION EA-12

INFO OCT-01 EB-08 ISO-00 AGRE-00 SS-15 NSC-05 AID-05
CIAE-00 COME-00 FRB-01 INR-07 NSAE-00 USIA-15
TRSE-00 XMB-04 OPIC-06 SP-02 LAB-04 SIL-01 OMB-01
PA-02 PRS-01 /090 W

-----117412 241211Z /10

R 240806Z JAN 78

FM AMCONSUL HONG KONG
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8749

UNCLAS SECTION 2 OF 2 HONG KONG 1195

PASS USDA/FAS WASHDC
FROM: AGRICULTURAL OFFICER
CODE 24AL. REPORT NO. HK-8004

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: EAGR
SUBJECT: CHINA: NEW PUSH FOR FARM MECHANIZATION

-- CHINA CURRENTLY HAS 1,600 PLANTS PRODUCING FARM MACHINERY. ALMOST ALL THE 29 PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS HAVE TRACTOR, GARDEN TRACTOR, AND AGRICULTURAL MOTOR PLANTS AND 98 PERCENT OF THE HSIEN HAVE PLANTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OR REPAIR OF FARM MACHINERY. THERE ARE SOME 10 MILLION "FARM MACHINERY OPERATORS," MECHANICS, AND SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL IN THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCNA, DECEMBER 30 1977).

COMMENT: IMPRESSIVE AS THESE FIGURES APPEAR, THE QUALITY OF MACHINES PRODUCED BY MANY LOCAL PLANTS IS ADMITTEDLY POOR. THE NUMBER OF SKILLED LABORERS AND EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL ADMITTEDLY FALLS FAR SHORT OF THE NEEDS AND WILL LIKELY CONTINUE TO DO SO THROUGH 1980.

-- ACCORDING TO THE PEOPLE'S DAILY, JAN 8, 1978, PROBLEMS CONFRONTING LOCAL FARM MACHINERY PLANTS IN SHANTUNG -- ONE OF THE LEADING PROVINCES IN ACHIEVING MECHANIZATION -- INCLUDE:
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 HONG K 01195 02 OF 02 241206Z

(1) LACK OF SPECIALIZATION; (2) SMALL SCALE OF PRODUCTION; (3) POOR QUALITY; (4) INEFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS, HIGH WASTE, AND HIGH PRODUCTION COSTS; (5) INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS; AND (6) INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS, FUEL, AND OTHER SOURCES OF POWER.

COMMENT: APPARENTLY HUA WAS AWARE OF THESE PROBLEMS WHEN HE VISITED AN EXHIBITION OF FARM MACHINERY (NCNA, DEC 24 1977). AT THE TIME OF HIS VISIT, HE STATED IT WAS ESSENTIAL TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF FARM MACHINERY AND SPOKE OF STANDARDIZATION, SERIAL PRODUCTION, REDUCED CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIAL AND LOWER COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

-- ALTHOUGH THE STATE HAS NOW APPROPRIATED MORE FUNDS AND EAR-MARKED MORE STEEL AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR FARM MECHANIZATION (NCNA, DEC 30 1977), IT IS STILL UP TO THE PROVINCES TO DEVELOP BOTH THE FUEL AND IRON INDUSTRIES. SHANTUNG REPORTEDLY WAS SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OVER 70 PERCENT OF ALL PROVINCIAL FUNDS WERE UTILIZED TO DEVELOP THESE TWO INDUSTRIES. COMMUNES RAN SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES AND SIDELINE PRODUCTION TO

ADD TO COLLECTIVE ACCUMULATION, THUS PROVIDING THE FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF FARM MACHINES (PD, JAN 8, 1977).

COMMENT: THERE ARE PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING LOCAL FUEL AND IRON INDUSTRIES. SHANTUNG, FOR EXAMPLE, SUFFERED GREAT FINANCIAL LOSSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE INDUSTRIES. UNLESS WAY ARE FOUND TO CUT THE COST OF DEVELOPING LOCAL INDUSTRIES, THE MECHANIZATION PROGRAM WILL PROVE EXTREMELY COSTLY OR COULD POSSIBLY FLOUNDER. THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IS A PROBLEM. DEPOSITS OF IRON AND COAL, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE FOUND OVER MUCH WIDER AREAS OF NORTH CHINA THAN IN THE SOUTH. CONVERSELY, RURAL AREAS IN SOUTH CHINA ARE, IN GENERAL, STRONGER FINANCIALLY. THUS, THE RESOURCES ARE IN THE NORTH BUT THE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT IN LOCAL INDUSTRY AND FARM UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 03 HONG K 01195 02 OF 02 241206Z

EQUIPMENT ARE IN THE SOUTH.

-- SINCE THE COMMUNES HAVE TO BUY THEIR OWN MACHINES, THE WEALTHIER ONES CAN ACQUIRE MORE AND HIGHER QUALITY EQUIPMENT AND THEREBY INCREASE THEIR INCOME. THE REVERSE WOULD BE TRUE FOR POOR COMMUNES WHICH EITHER CANNOT AFFORD TO BUY FARM MACHINES OR CAN PURCHASE ONLY LOW QUALITY EQUIPMENT. THUS, THE GAP BETWEEN THE WELL-OFF AND THE POOR AREAS WOULD GRADUALLY WIDEN. SHANTUNG'S SOLUTION WAS TO ESTABLISH AREA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES TO COORDINATE AND PROGRAM THE UTILIZATION OF EQUIPMENT. POORER COMMUNES, FOR EXAMPLE, COULD RENT A TRACTOR FROM A NEIGHBORING COMMUNE.

COMMENT: THE ARRANGEMENT DOES NOT NARROW THE GAP BUT ONLY PREVENTS THE GAP FROM WIDENING QUICKLY. IN THE ABSENCE OF STATE AID, POOR COMMUNES CAN ACCUMULATE FUNDS ONLY BY INCREASING INCOME THROUGH EXPANDED SIDELINE ACTIVITIES.

-- THE LABOR FREED BY MECHANIZATION IS TO BE EMPLOYED IN (1) LOCAL INDUSTRY; (2) SIDELINE PRODUCTION; (3) SCIENTIFIC FARMING (MORE INTENSIVE FARMING); (4) FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS; AND (5) CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATION.

COMMENT: ONE THING IS CERTAIN, LABOR WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO FLOCK INTO URBAN AREAS.

2. GENERAL COMMENT: PROBABLY THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE NONCOMMUNIST ASSESSMENT OF CHINA'S LATEST MECHANIZATION CAMPAIGN WAS MADE BY MR WILLIAM HINTON, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CHINA-U.S. FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION, WHO RETURNED FROM A THREE MONTH TOUR OF CHINA IN EARLY OCTOBER OF LAST YEAR. ACCORDING TO MR HINTON, CHINA'S GOAL FOR 1980 IS COMPARABLE TO THE LEVEL ACHIEVED BY THE UNITED STATES 1940. THE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS COMBINED WITH MULTIPLE CROPPING TECHNIQUES AND SMALL, FRAGMENTED (AND EXTENSIVELY TERRACED) FIELDS HINDER THE USE OF MACHINERY. MR HINTON BELIEVES TRACTOR OUTPUT IS PROBABLY

SUFFICIENT FOR THE CAMPAIGN, BUT MAY TRACTORS ARE UTILIZED FOR
GENERAL TRANSPORT, PARTIALLY DUE TO THE SCARCITY OF TRACTOR-DRAWN
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 04 HONG K 01195 02 OF 02 241206Z

IMPLEMENTS. MR HINTON SIGNLED OUT THE SEVERE SHORTAGE OF
SKILLED OPERATORS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES AS AN ESPECIALLY
SERIOUS BOTTLENECK, A PROBLEM THAT ADMITTEDLY EXISTS NATIONWIDE
(PD, SEPT 16 1977).

3. ALTHOUGH MECHANIZATION, AS COMMONLY DEFINED (EXCLUSIVE OF
CHEMICAL FERTILIZER), IS AIMED MORE AT INCREASING LABOR
PRODUCTIVITY THAN CROP YIELDS, THE USE OF MACHINES CAN INCREASE
CROP PRODUCTION. SEEDBED PREPARATION AND PLANTING CAN BE DONE
BETTER, AND MORE TIMLEY, BY MACHINES. HARVESTING CAN BE
COMPLETED MORE RAPIDLY, THUS REDUCING LOSSES FROM UNFAVORABLE
WEATHER (LOSSES ARE USUALLY LESS WITH HAND HARVESTING IF WEATHER
CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE.). MACHINES CAN ALSO SHORTEN THE
INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO SUCCEEDING CROPS, THUS MAKING MORE DOUBLE
CROPPING PRACTICABLE AND THE GROWING SEASON LONG ENOUGH FOR
THE SECOND CROP. LARGE SCALE EQUIPMENT COULD BE EFFECTIVELY
UTILIZED IN LARGE AREAS OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHERN CHINA WHERE
LARGE AREAS OF FARMLAND IS RELATIVELY FLAT, THE GROWING SEASON
IS RELATIVELY SHORT, AND A COMPARATIVELY EXTENSIVE TYPE OF
AGRICULTURE IS PRACTICED. THE INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY IN
THESE AREAS COULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO BRING NEW LAND UNDER
CULTIVATIONM MORE TIMELY PLANTING AND HARVESTING COULD REDUCE
CROP LOSSES IN NORTH CHINA ALTHOUGH THE GROWING SEASON IS TOO
SHORT FOR MECHANIZATION TO HAVE MUCH OF AN IMPACT ON INCREASING
MULTIPLE CROPPING.

4. IN SOUTH CHINA THE GROWING SEASON IS SUFFICIENTLY LONG FOR
DOUBLE CROPPING, ALTHOUGH INTERPLANTING OF THE TWO RICE CROPS
IS NECESSARY IN SOME AREAS, AND LARGE SCALE MECHANIZATION IS
LIMITED BY EXTENSIVE IRRIGATION AND DIKING, TERRQCING, AND SMALL
FRAGMENTED FIELDS. THE INTRODUCTION OF EXTENSIVE SMALL SCALE
MECHANIZATION COULD HELP IMPROVE YIELDS OF DOUBLE-CROP LATE RICE
AND ALSO MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO EXPAND THE AREA SOWN TO WINTER
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 05 HONG K 01195 02 OF 02 241206Z

CROPS. DOUBLE CROPPING IN CENTRAL AND MUCH OF SOUTHWEST CHINA
(ESPECIALLY SZECHWN) IS LIMITED BY THE LENGTH OF THE GROWING
SEASON. UNLESS VERY SHORT MATURING VARIETIES ARE DEVELOPED,
MULTIPLE CROPPING OF RICE IS ONLY POSSIBLE BY INTER-ROWING, A
PRACTICE EXTENSIVELY POPULARIZED IN RECENT YEARS. ONLY LIMITED
MECHANIZATION OF CROP ROTATIONS INVOLVING INTER-ROWING IS POSSIBLE.
TOPOGRAPHY PERMITTING, THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPARATIVELY LARGE

SCALE MECHANIZATION IN SOUTH, CENTRAL, AND PARTS OF SOUTHWEST
CHINA WOULD REQUIRE VERY EXTENSIVE LAND LEVELING, CONSOLIDATION
OF FIELDS, THE TEARING DOWN OF DIKES AND THE FILLING OF EXISTING
IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE CANALS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF ENTIRE
NEW WATER CONTROL SYSTEMS.
SHOESMITH

UNCLASSIFIED

NNN

Message Attributes

Automatic Decaptioning: X
Capture Date: 01 jan 1994
Channel Indicators: n/a
Current Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Concepts: FARM EQUIPMENT, FARMING METHODS
Control Number: n/a
Copy: SINGLE
Draft Date: 24 jan 1978
Decaption Date: 01 jan 1960
Decaption Note:
Disposition Action: n/a
Disposition Approved on Date:
Disposition Case Number: n/a
Disposition Comment:
Disposition Date: 01 jan 1960
Disposition Event:
Disposition History: n/a
Disposition Reason:
Disposition Remarks:
Document Number: 1978HONGK01195
Document Source: CORE
Document Unique ID: 00
Drafter: n/a
Enclosure: n/a
Executive Order: N/A
Errors: N/A
Expiration:
Film Number: D780035-0454
Format: TEL
From: HONG KONG
Handling Restrictions: n/a
Image Path:
ISecure: 1
Legacy Key: link1978/newtext/t19780130/aaaaazcy.tel
Line Count: 338
Litigation Code IDs:
Litigation Codes:
Litigation History:
Locator: TEXT ON-LINE, ON MICROFILM
Message ID: eeeb24e1-c288-dd11-92da-001cc4696bcc
Office: ACTION EA
Original Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Original Handling Restrictions: n/a
Original Previous Classification: n/a
Original Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Page Count: 7
Previous Channel Indicators: n/a
Previous Classification: n/a
Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Reference: n/a
Retention: 0
Review Action: RELEASED, APPROVED
Review Content Flags:
Review Date: 25 feb 2005
Review Event:
Review Exemptions: n/a
Review Media Identifier:
Review Release Date: n/a
Review Release Event: n/a
Review Transfer Date:
Review Withdrawn Fields: n/a
SAS ID: 3726495
Secure: OPEN
Status: NATIVE
Subject: CHINA: NEW PUSH FOR FARM MECHANIZATION SUMMARY. THE THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FARM MECHANIZATION CONVENED IN PEKING ON JANUARY 4, 1978, WITH THE FI
TAGS: EAGR, HK, CH
To: STATE
Type: TE
vdkgvwkey: odb://SAS/SAS.dbo.SAS_Docs/eeeb24e1-c288-dd11-92da-001cc4696bcc
Review Markings:
Sheryl P. Walter
Declassified/Released
US Department of State
EO Systematic Review
20 Mar 2014
Markings: Sheryl P. Walter Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 20 Mar 2014